(c) whether it is also a fact that China has an impressive data base on extremist activities, especially in India's North-Eastem Region; and

(d) if so, the features of the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) During the visit of Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji to India in January 2002, the two sides agreed to establish a bilateral dialogue mechanism against terrorism. Dates for the first meeting are being finalised through diplomatic channels.

Discussion on Kashmir Terrorism in the UN Security Council

1999. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during a discussion on Kashmir terrorism in the UN Security Council on Janaury 19th, 2002 India clashed with Pakistan on the issue of protecting and promoting terrorist outfits, in the name of moral, political and displomatic support to what Pakistan termed as freedom fighters;

(b) if so, what was the precise stand of both sides in the Security Council; and

(c) what decisions were taken to effectively curb international terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) There was no specific discussion on Jammu and Kashmir in the UN Security Council on January 19th, 2002. However, on 18-19 January, 2002, an Open Meeting of the Security Council was held to discuss the work of the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) which was established to monitor implementation of the measures outlined in UN Security Council Resolution 1373. The intention of the meeting was to enable an exchange of views before the Counter Terrorism Committee begins the task of examining the National Reports.

(b) In India's statement during the debate we indicated support for

UNSC Resolution 1373 which requires that all States refrain from providing any support, active or passive, to those involved in terrorist acts. We pointed out that nevertheless statements continued to emanate that moral, political and diplomatic support will continue to be given to what is clearly terrorism. This was unacceptable.

In its statement, Pakistan referred to the 'many forms and manifestations of terrorism', and alleged that 'the people of Indian held Kashmir had been deprived of their inalienable right to self-determination and hence were victims of State terrorism.'

(c) The UN Security Council adopted resolution 1373 on 28.9.2001 which put in place comprehensive mandatory measures to combat terrorism. The resolution requires all States to submit National Reports on implementation of the resolution to the Counter Terrorism Committee, which has been tasked with reviewing these reports.

Burglary at Indian Airlines Office in Bangladesh

2000. SHRI P. N. SIVA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether office of the Indian Airlines in Bangladesh had been burgled and ransacked recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) On the morning of November 17, 2001 the officers and staff of the Indian Airlines office in Dhaka discovered that the office had been burgled and ransacked. It appeared that the burglars had entered from an adjacent office. A formal complaint has been lodged with the area police station. The India High Commission in Dhaka has taken up these attacks stronglv with the Government of Bangladesh and has requested for an investigation and increased security.